The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1818. New Series, No. 36

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, In Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

At a Meeting

OF a number of the officers of the Regiments of Militia, commanded by col's. Anderson and Riddle, held at the house of J. C. Butler, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the first of September, 1818.

Col. JAMES M. RIDDLE, in the Chair, and Adjutant JAMES C. BUTLER, Secretary.

It was *Resolved*—That it be recommended to such of the field, staff and company officers of the different regiments of the first brigade, fifteenth division, as can make it convenient to meet at the house of J. C. Butler, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d days of October next, for the purpose of improving themselves in military discipline.

Resolved—That Col. Riddle, Adjutant Butler and Paymaster Brackenridge, be a committee to forward invitations to the officers of different regiments, through the respective colonels, to join in the proposed drill.

Resolved—That the same persons be a committee to draft a memorial to the next legislature, pointing out the errors and defects in the present militia law, and praying for such alterations and amendments as may appear to be necessary and lay the same before the proposed meeting of the officers. Signed by order of the meeting.

J. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Evening School.

JOHN WINRIGHT begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he purposes opening an Evening School on the 1st inst. at his room in Third, between Market and Wood streets, for the reception of apprentices and others who feel disposed to attend, on the terms established in this city.

J. W. being grateful for past favours, and duly appreciating the confidence which has been reposed in him as a teacher, pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to inculcate the principles of morality as well as other studious habits upon the minds of those committed to his care; and hopes through the conscientious discharge of his duty, still to deserve as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. tf

A Young Man,

NAMED THOMAS SMITH, lately from England was seen coming over the mountains to this place, and is supposed to be in employ in or near Pittsburgh. His brother who is now here, wishes he would make known the place of his abode. A line addressed to Isaac Carey, for Charles Smith, sign of the spotted Dog, in Third street, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay the Treasurer Five Dollars on each share of Stock by them respectively held, on or before the 5th day of October next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

September 2, 1818.

The following provision from the Act of Incorporation will be rigidly enforced.

"If any stockholder, after thirty days notice in two of the public newspapers printed at Pittsburgh, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any instalment of capital stock, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day when the same shall be appointed to be paid, any such stockholder shall, in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of 5 per cent per month for any delay of such payment."

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On MONDAY the 28th day of September, inst. at the Hotel of John W. Hunter, in the City of Pittsburgh, a

Light Stage,

in good repair, belonging to the General Post Office. Terms at Sale.

ROBERT STEWART.

September 4, 1818.

One Dollar

FOR

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel for old Wheat and a less price for new Wheat, according to the quality, will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, for a short time September 4.

Just Received,

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 Buffaloe Robes,
200 lbs. Prime Beaver,
100 Kegs Brandywine Powder
FF FFF

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices. A large assortment of
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.
Among which are,
Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bough and sold on reasonable commission,

May, 19, 1818——1awtf

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

and continue to pay the highest price for all kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

or sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

Chair and Cabinet

WAREHOUSE

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

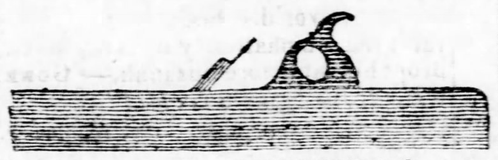
All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles.

References to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin—Richrad Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——1awtf

New Plane Manufactory.



SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Second between Market and Wood sts.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

TWO BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable character and connexions, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property

in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment of

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
Hatters Ditto,	Brass Ditto,
Fullers Ditto,	Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.——Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. F3m

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds. Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

Tea, Fish, Nails, &c.

YOUNG HYSON, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial TEAS, of the latest importations.

SHAD and Mackarel of superior quality, in half barrels, put up for famliy use,

HERRINGS in barrels,

NAILS, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d—Philadelphia Manufacture,

WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,

Also an assortment of

Hardware and German Linen.

For Sale, by

GLASER & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 28.——3

The Harmony Seminary,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF

YOUNG LADIES.

THE establishment of a *Seminary of Education for Young Ladies,* having been made at Harmony, its Proprietors, for the purpose of giving energy, character, and stability, to the design, have committed its government to a board o trustees, composed of gentlemen of the neighbouring country, and have prevailed on the following individuals, some of the most influential and intelligent in their respective districts of residence, to serve as trustees.

Pittsburgh.
JAMES ROSS, Esq.
Hon. HENRY BALDWIN,
WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq.
WALTER FORWARD, Esq.
Greensburgh.
Hon. JOHN YOUNG.
Beaver.
Hon. ROBERT MOORE,
JAMES ALLISON, Esq.
Butler.
WILLIAM AYRES, Esq.
JOHN GILMORE, Esq.
Washington.
DAVID SHIELDS, Esq.
Uniontown.
JOHN KENNEDY, Esq.
Erie.
RUFUS S. REED. Esq.
Meadville.
STEPHEN BARLOW, Esq.
Zelionople.
P. S. PASSAVANT, Esq.
CHRISTIAN BUHL. Esb

SECTION 1.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Harmony Seminary, held on the 15th day of August, 1818, the following CONSTITUTION was adopted.

ARTICLE 1. The Institution shall be styled, *The Harmony Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies.*

ART. 2 The government of the Seminary shall be vested in the proprietors, and a board of trustees.

ART. 3. In this Seminary the elementary class shall be taught,
Reading,
Writing,
The first rules of arithmetic, and
The first rules of grammar.
When sufficiently prepared, the pupils shall, in addition to the above, be taught in
The Second Class,
The principles of grammar,
Composition,
Geography illustrated by the use of the globes.
The principles of arithmetic, and
The elements of geometry, introductory to astronomy,
Natural history,
The French and German languages, and shall be engaged in reading history, and the English classics—Advanced to the
First Class,
The pupils shall be introduced to the studies of natural philosophy, including astronomy, aided by illustrations and experiments with philosophical apparatus.
A Standing Class,
Of the fine arts shall be formed for the exercise in music.—The figure, landscape, and flower drawing—for those ladies who have the talent, and are desirous of acquiring these accomplishments.

With a view to the future usefulness and respectability of the pupils, the highest reverence shall be inculcated for the holy scriptures, of which a select portion shall be read every day in the public hall; and the utmost attention shall be paid to the morals and manners of those, confided to the care of the establishment.

ART. 4. There shall be a principal teacher, a matron, and such assistant teachers as may be necessary.

ART. 5. There shall be private quarterly examinations, at which the board of trustees, or their standing committe may be present, as also an annual one, on the first Monday in May, at which honorary rewards and premiums shall be adjudged, as rewards to industry, good conduct, and encouragement to future exertions.

ART. 6. There shall be an annual vacation, from the 1st of August to the 1st of September,

SECTION II.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE PROPRIETORS.

ART. 1. They shall receive all monies due, or becoming due to the Seminary.

ART. 2. They shall make all disbursements and provide books, stationary, instruments, furnish the boarding department, and all things necessary for the instruction and comfort of the pupils.

ART. 3. They shall nominate to the board of trustees for their approbation, the principal teacher, matron, assistant, teachers and shall propose such increase or diminution of the price of tuition and boarding, as also such alterations and improvements as may be found necessary and expedient.

ART. 4, They shall execute such regulations as the board of trustees may direct.

ART. 5. Theirs shall be the profits and losses of the establishment.

SECTION III.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ART. 1. The meetings of the board shall be held at the seminary at Harmony, every six months, on the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of November, and not oftener; unless specially called by their secretary, or the proprietors.

ART. 2. They shall examine the state of the seminary, at their semi-annual meetings, and shall make public report of the same annually.

ART. 3. They shall approve or disapprove of such officers as the proprietors may nominate, and shall decide on such regulations, alterations, and improvements, as may be recommended by the same.

ART. 4. All subject matters of variance between proprietors, teachers, matron and pupils, to be decided by them.

ART. 5. They shall have power to discharge for incapability or misconduct, the principal teacher, matron, and assistant teachers.

ART. 6. They shall adjudge the honorary rewards and premiums to the pupils, at their annual meeting on the fifth Monday of May.

SECTION IV.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

ART. 1. He shall be faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and by word and action, in fine, by a dispassionate and affectionate deportment always give proper example.

ART. 2. He shall be responsible for the progress of the pupils, and the good order of the school.

ART. 3. He shall direct the various duties of the assistant teachers.

ART. 4. He shall make quarterly reports to the standing committee, or to the secretary of the trustees, respecting the state of the seminary.

ART. 5. By the advice and consent of the and committee of the trustees, he may suspend standing discharge assistants & pupils, reserving the right of appeal to the board of trustees; and shall have power to make such rules and regulations, as he may find necessary and expedient to the welfare of the seminary; and shall be responsible for so doing to the board of trustees.

ART. 6. He shall compose and lay before the board of trustees for their approbation, the rules and regulations necessary for the dicipline of the seminary, which he shall publish to the pupils.

SECTION V.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE MATRON.

ART. 1. She shall be diligent and faithful in he discharge of her *duties,* and by a kind and affectionate lady-like deportment, endeavour to enforce respect, esteem, and obedience of the pupils.

ART. 2. At breakfast, dinner, and supper, she shalll read a few appropriate verses from the New Testament; all standing.

ART. 3. Every Sabbath morning she shall read to the pupils, from the holy scriptures, the ten commandments, one or more chapters, a religious discourse, from such set of sermons, as may be approved of by the trustees, and conclude with the Lord's Prayer.

ART. 4. She shall direct the various duties of the servants, shall give personal attention to the œconomy and good order of the kitchen and household departments; keep in the house the neatness and order of a well regulated family; and shall be responsible for the observance of the rules and regulations of the house.

ART. 5. She shall have power to discharge servants. She may make such additional rules and regulations of the household department, as she may find necessary and expedient, subject to the approbation of the proprietors.

ART. 6. She shall make weekly report to the principal teacher respecting the conduct of the pupils, and particularly respectiong their application of the hours assigned them for study.

At the above meeting the following appointments were made, to fill the different branches in the Institution.

FREDERIC ECKSTEIN, *Principal Teacher.*
Mrs. ECKSTEIN, *Assistant Teacher.*
Mrs. MOUNTAIN, *Matron.*
Miss AMELIA MULLER, *Teacher of Music.*

TERMS FOR THE PRESENT.

Tuition; boarding, Washing, Books and Stationary, will be furnished for One Hundred & Fifty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance,

September 4, 1818.

JAMES HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken the office, lately occupied by Dr. W. A. Simpson, in Fourth street, nearly opposite to Patterson and Lambdin's book-store.

Pittsburgh, June 23.

FOR SALE,

THAT highly improved property at the corner of Smithfield and Third streets—fronting on Smithfield street 45 feet, and running 60 feet on Third street to a 10 foot alley—subject to a yearly ground rent of $2 25 per front foot, on which is erected one

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

22 feet 6 inches front by 38 feet deep (in part finished) the lower floor designed for a *store room* With a frame

WARE-HOUSE

16 feet front on Third street by 45 feet deep and three stories high—both built within two years in modern style and of the best materials; situated at the great horoughfare from east to west across the Monogahela Bridge and within 600 feet of the abutment.

Persons desirious of securing a permanent stand for business will find the above well wortly their earliest attention. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN W. TREMBLY.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1818.——1eowtf

$50 000

25000 Dols. 20000 Dols.

New Masonic Hall Lottery,

Now Drawing in Baltimore.

Eight Days Drawing over.

Within the short space of one month and a half THREE GRAND PRIZES must roll out of those rich wheels to the fortunate adventurers in this great Lottery, viz.

Will be entitled to

1st drawn No. 11th drawing (Sep. 11)	$20,000
1st drawn No. 14th drawing (Oct. 2)	25,000
1st drawn No. 16th drawing (Oct. 14)	50,000

Those who wish to adventure in this splendid Lottery, are advised to do it immediately, as the tickets are nearly all sold.

PRESENT PRICE.

Whole Tickets	$25	Quarters	$6 25
Halves	12 50	Eighths	3 12

ORDERS FOR TICKETS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

August 28. 4

Water Proof Hats.

WILLIAM P. HAMER, of the city of Washington, makes Water proof HATS in a very superior manner. These hats are made of the same materials as others: the only difference consists in the stiffening, which renders them water proof. They are perfectly elastic; will resist water, though immersed in it 48 hours and maintain their true shape. They will wear 2 or 3 years without requiring the aid of the hatter. The terms of sale for wholesale orders, are cash for good acceptances, at reasonable dates.

Washington City, Aug. 28 1818.——6

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE.

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

ummons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

When I relinquished the publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bills hold, will pay attention to this notice.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
a HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually, attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

NEW GOODS.

Abishai Way and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR

Wholesale and Retail Store, in Market, betwee Third and Fourth streets, a large assortment of

Seasonable & Fancy Goods.

Sheppard's extra superfine Cloths,
Fine cloths and cassimeres,
Furniture chintzes, callicoes and ginghams,
Seersuckers and bombazetts, assorted colors,
India book and mull muslin,
6-4 British and imitation ditto ditto,
4-4 tambo. cd, mull and jaconetts,
5-4 Irish sheeting, and 4-4 Irish linnens,
8-4 and 10-4 Irish table linen,
Long Yellow manee chop nankeens,
Short ditto and blue ditto
Worsted and cotton fringe,
Cambric and India muslins,
Fine white gauze flannel,
Black galoons, pelongs rantshaws,
Canton crapes, various colours,
Canton crape shawls, ditto,
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs,
Canton camblet and rich sattins,
Irish poplines and bombazine,
Levantine and Florence silks,
5-4 Indian Taffeties, do. plain colours,
India, Mantua and lutstring silks,
Fancy silk stripe and Florentine vesting,
Kid, York tan and beaver gloves,
Thread laces and edgings,
Shell, mock shell and horn combs,
Silk umbrellas and parasols,
Domestic plaids, stripes and shirtings,
Superior wire thread, sewing cottons.

Women's and Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes.

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

Which they offer wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.——*ALSO,*

Queensware, in crates assorted,
Flaxseed Oil, by the barrell.

Wanted to purchase,

100 BARRELS OF FLOUR.
100 BARRELS OF WHISKEY.

Country Linnen, Flax, and Twilled Bags, take as payment for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1818. 2aw2m.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1818.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Common Sense.

No. I.

IT is a blessing almost peculiar to our happy country, that every man may communicate his sentiments without fear or disguise, upon the merits of those who stand forth as candidates for public favour. In the severe scrutiny of political investigation, their defects are generally exposed, and their faults censured with severity. Their errors are magnified by party prejudice, and their whole characters are presented in so many views, that the public can hardly fail to be fully informed of all their claims before the day of election. The higher the character of each individual, and the more important the office to which he aspires, the more bitter is the opposition against him.—*Envy loves a lofty mark*, and those passions, which in the intercourse of society, are perforce restrained within the bounds of respect and decorum, may vent themselves secretly under the cloak of party zeal, patriotic ardour, and political consistency. These ebullitions are the unavoidable abuses of the liberty we enjoy. We must submit to them, as to an imperfection which belongs, more or less, to every thing human. But we may derive an important advantage in forming correct opinions even from the very licentiousness of our freedom. *A little reflection*, a small degree of *prudent observation*, which every man of sense may and ought to exercise, is sufficient for this purpose.

Thus, when we see a man of important political standing assailed by a number of active and ingenious enemies, let us look on patiently for a while, until we discover the full extent of all that even the rancour of those enemies can alledge against him.

Do they, for example, acknowledge that he has splendid talents? Well, their acknowledgment is worth more than that of all his friends together.

Do they produce the weakest and most puerile objections against him? Good! it is because they cannot find any better.

Do they strive to distort his professional duties into the shape of public offences? Why, it is plain, that they would not make so foolish a charge, if they could obtain any real ground of accusation.

Do they set up in opposition to him, a gentleman who, though upright and industrious, is, according to their own account of the matter, *inferior in all respects?* Surely any man may see that they set him up only that they may govern him until they are tired, and then get rid of him without trouble.

Do they pretend to blame him because he is independent? Excellent! This shews above all that they wish to have a mere tool; a sort of puppet, that will dance when they pull the strings, and that it manifests at all times a slavish dread of displeasing some five or six men who chuse to call themselves his constituents.

This, Messrs. Editors, is my way. In politics I first look what the enemies of a politician may say. If I find that their censures, when examined, are in truth praises and commendations, of course I make up my mind without any difficulty. I say, to myself, if the enemies of a man, after evidently doing their worst, can do no more than this, that man must be the choice of every prudent and judicious citizen; he must indeed be the best guardian of our interests; the safest defender of our rights and liberties; the pride of his constituents, and the sure hope of his country.

But there is another little rule that I often practise, and that I find of great use when taken in connection with that above mentioned. When I have become satisfied that the enemies of a distinguished public character, are unable to raise any serious objections against him, I next examine what *these same enemies* can say in *favour of the opposite candidate*; and here when it appears that they have little or nothing to offer in his praise, except that he is appointed by a caucus, which they call a delegation, I take it to be a bad sign of his merit. When they seem to forget him altogether in their acrimony against the other, I take it to be rather discouraging.

When *they* are forced to confess him to be inferior to his opponent in experience, ability and information, I say to myself, his pretensions must be poor indeed.!

When the highest praise that they can give him is that his own party need never be afraid of him; that, in other words, they do not think he has talents enough to do mischief, I am forced to believe, that he has not talents enough to do good, for all the world knows, that it is the easiest of all things to do evil, and if he has not abilities enough even for that purpose—God help him!

In my next number I shall give you a few more rules of construction, drawn from *plain common sense*. I have no Latin nor Greek at your service, it is true; but then my hints are intended merely for the reasonable and reflecting portion of the community, who love to think for themselves, and I do not suppose they would like me the better, for an affectation of learning; indeed, to confess the truth, I am not extremely fond of the scientific flourishes of some of the political writers of the present day; I have always been accustomed to use my own judgment as much as possible, and I could never yet admire any argument, which I was not able to understand.

ORR.

From the Norfolk Herald, Aug. 28.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS

Mr. Lyford, keeper of the Steam Boat Hotel Reading Room, has favoured us with the loan of Trinidad papers from the 15th to the 22d of July, received by the British schr. William; the following bulletin of the liberating army in Venezuela, is the only article of their contents worth extracting. A gentleman who came passenger in the William informs, that it was brought to Trinidad by a Colonel English, a British officer in the Patriot service. This officer stated, that there had been several battles fought, and much skirmishing between the contending parties, in all of which the Patriots were victorious, and had finally possessed themselves of the entire command of the plains and compelled the Royalists to take refuge in the mountains. —The British officers who were arrested last winter in Philadelphia, under a process from the authority of the United States, had arrived in Venezuela & joined the Patriot army.—Mr. Clay's celebrated speech on the subject of our relations with South America had been translated into the Spanish, and was read generally at the head of the Patriotic regiments amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

From the Democratic Press, Sept. 3.

On Friday last the Board of Directors of the United States Bank inssued a Circular declaring that after that day they would not take any of their Branch notes *except* in payment of debts to the United States. This exception will hereafter be found to be a very important feature in the case, and we shall not omit the consideration of it. We would now confine ourselves to the conduct of the Bank in relation to the Branch Notes. On Friday, the day on which the Circular was issued, notes of the Bank and checks upon the Bank, were paid at the Bank one half in Branch notes;—when the Branch notes were refused, and were carried back to the U. States Bank where they had been received, they were *there also refused*, and the holders of them, who had received them from the Bank, were throwu into the Broker's hands to get the Branch notes shaved. If any individual should have *dared* to play such tricks he would be called a *swindler*; he would be scouted out of honourable society; and fair dealers would shun him as a *cheat!* But a Bank may do it with impunity! and the United States Bank may hope to be applauded for doing that which perhaps no one of its directors would dare to do in his private capacity! These corporations have marble hearts and a most perfect contempt for public opinion! They feel their strength and they abuse it. They feel *power* and forget *right!*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 4.

SHORT ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Magnet, captain Ogden, arrived this morning in the remarkably fine passage of 25 days from Liverpool, and only 17 from land to land. Capt. O. is the bearer of dispatches for the Secretary of State.

By this arrival London dates are received to the 6th of Aug. and Liverpool to the 8th. Our latest Lloyd's List of the 4th.

A letter to the editor of the London Courier, from Manchester, August first, states, that the spinners, to the number of 14,000, still continue to bid defiance to their employers, and are subsisting upon their own limited means. This combination of the laborers appears to be quite extensive; and it is even stated that remittances to these deluded people have been made from the mechanics of London. Some of the English papers speak with trembling upon the subject, and attribute the disorders to the seditious writings and secret machinations of the Black Dwarf and company.

The Courier mentions the return of some of the modern reformers, who last year emigrated to America, after cutting a conspicuous figure in the reform journals, on the subject of "American earnings."

By accounts from Constantinople, it appears that the difficulties between Russia and the Porte, are not yet adjusted—Baron Stroganoff, the Russian minister, presented a note to the Divan, containing a recapitulation of all the affairs between the two governments, on the 24th of May —Both powers claim the administration of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; and it seems the Turks have imposed a tax of two millions of piastres on the former.

A mistake, in relation to the *foundation stone* of the *Capitol* being laid on the 24th ultimo, is circulating in the papers. The north east corner of the north wing of the capitol was laid with masonic honors, Gen. Washington presiding, on the 16th of September, 1793. It is the CENTRE building, only, that has been lately commenced, and which, when completed, will form the whole of this grand national edifice.

A variety of corroborating accounts from the West Indies lead us to anticipate a considerable advance in the price of coffee. As this article is of general consumption, it is of real importance that the truth of these reports should be ascertained: no particular failure of the late crops is mentioned; it is only stated that a scarcity prevails, and that higher prices are asked. We think the whole savors of speculation, and that no just reason has been assigned for the present advanced price of this necessary article, which retails here for 30 cents per lb. middling quality.

The Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company have made a contract to have a canal cut from Fayetteville, N. C. to Foxes Island, a distance of 27 miles—the canal to hold three feet of water. It is calculated to have the canal completed in two years.

From the Mobile Gazette, July 28.

Married on the evening of the 2d instant, by Gen. David Brady Mcnell, agent to the Creek Nation, at the house of Capt. Menac, the celebrated Miss Peggy M'Gilvray, to Charles Cornels, son of that late venerable and distinguished chief Alexander Cornels, all of the Royal family of the Creek confederacy.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 1.

Cents.—The public are informed that *Cents* to any moderate amount, may be had on application at the *Mint* of the U. States, in exchange for an equal sum in specie, or in notes receivable in the Bank of the United States.

GREEK DRAMAS.

For some years past there has been represented at the Theatre Odessa, several dramas *written in modern Greek* and which have obtained the applause, not only of Greeks, but also of foreigners of every nation which commerce had attached to the city. In the month of Aug. 1817, M. Koumas, witnessed the representation of Themistocles, and he assures that the principal part, which was that of the Hero, was performed by a Greek named George Abramiotes, in the most satisfactory manner, which we the more readily believe from our knowledge of M. Koumas possessing in an eminent degree of that good taste which renders him perfectly capable of judging.

On the 25th of February 1818, Philoctetes of Sophocles was represented at the same Theatre, translated into modern Greek by M. Nicolas Picholas. This production was received with enthusiasm, and after the first act, the Count de Laugeron, governor of Odessa, who feels a lively interest in every thing that concerns the Greeks, went behind the scenes to compliment the author on his success, and invited him to his hotel the next day. In general the zeal of the Greeks of Odessa promises much to their nation.

In Hans Egede's account of Greenland, lately published, we find a description of a Sea Monster, worth a regiment like the Cape Ann Snake, even taking the latter to be according to the most formidable description of him. After speaking of three sorts of sea animals mentioned in Thermoder's History of Greenland he says—"But none of them have been seen by us, or any of our time, that ever I could hear, save that most dreadful monster, that shewed itself upon the surface of the water in the year 1734, off our new colony in 64 degrees north latitude. This monster was of so huge a size, that coming out of the water, its head reached as high as the mast head; its body was as bulky as the ship, and three or four times as long. It had a long pointed snout, and spouted like a whale fish; great broad paws, and the body seemed covered with shell work, and its skin very rugged and uneven. The under part of its body was shaped like an enormous serpent, and when it dived again under water, it plunged backwards into the sea, and so raised its tail aloft, which seemed a whole ship's length from the bulkiest part of the body."

Hans Egede, above mentioned, was a Danish Missionary at Greenland, resident there from the year 1721 to 1736. His biographer says, "his conduct as a Missionary deserves the highest praise." After his return to Denmark, "he composed a grammar and a dictionary in the language of Greenland, into which he translated the New Testament, for the use of the mission and the benefit of the natives."—*New-York Daily Advertiser.*

SPAIN.—Ferdinand VII. has issued a definitive edict against the Spanish exiles who have served the cause of Bonaparte, banishing for ever from the country all those who have acted in any department under the usurper, as counsellors or ministers; and military officers, to the rank of captain, inclusive.

GERMANY.—The Official Gazette of Vienna contains a circular from the Government announcing for sale, by public auction, twenty-eight estates belonging to the Crown, in order to apply the profits to payment of the national debt. Some of these estates are of very great extent, with 9000 or 10,000 inhabitants.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Court of Cassation at Brussels, in an extraordinary sitting on the 29th July, decided in the appeal of Lord Wellington against the sentences passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favour of the Editor of the Journal of E. and West Flanders.—After a discussion of 4 hours, the Court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared the article inserted against his Grace bore the character of calumny. The Court condemned M. de Busscher, the Editor to one month's imprisonment, to the interdiction of his civil rights for five years, to a fine of 25 florins and to the costs of the two trials, instead of damages.

THE MUTABILITY OF EMPIRES.

The present situation of Spain as disclosed in an article from a late London Times, affords a striking instance of the uncertainty of worldly greatness. All the resources of taxation are exhausted. —The public coffers are empty.—The army are in arrears for the last three years.—The officers of the civil administration have not received the 8th part of their salaries; and officers in both departments have been seen begging alms in the streets of Madrid.—Robbers infest every part of the kingdom; and symptoms of uneasiness are daily expressed by the soldiers. Without means, the government attempts the prosecution of a war against its colonies abroad: & without justice, oppresses its citizens at home. In the days of Charles V. three centuries since, Spain dictated terms to almost every state in Europe, was abundant in her internal resources, and prosecuted a lucrative commerce with the whole world.—She is now, as Corporal Trim emphatically uttered, when he dropt his hat before Susannh,—"GONE!" "*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

[*Catskill Recorder.*

Vicissitudes of Fortune.—There are now living in Hampstead two individuals, in whose situation, time, and the crosses and changes which are constantly taking place in this transitory life, have produced a singular reverse. The one is a gentleman, highly respected, and keeping his carriage, who had formerly filled the humble situation of a porter, the other is the person who fills the office of groom in the service of this very gentleman who had been his own porter. Such are the contrasts produced by wild extravagance and prudent frugality.

London paper.

A SURE CURE FOR THE CONSUMPTION, IF TAKEN IN TIME—J. RANDOLPH, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY VIRGINIA.

"Take an handful of the bitter herb called Hoarhoun, put it into two quarts of water, boil it down to one half—after straining put in some honey, or molasses; put it on the fire to incorporate; then add a little old *rum*, and cork it up. Take half a tea cup filled up with warm milk; if you cannot readily procure warm, make cold milk blood-warm; take a cupful, fasting, and another about noon, on an empty stomach."

I used it, and praise be to God, it cured me effectually; nor have I been one day indisposed since.

Yours, LOVAT, 76 *Gold street.*,

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above. GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

CRATE WAREHOUSE.

H. Langtry & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Have received, and will always keep, an extensive supply of

Queensware,

which they will sell by the Crate at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved acceptances. They have also on hand a neat assortment of HARDWARE and SADDLERY.

A few barrels prime trim'd SHAD, for family use. Pittsburgh, July 30, 1818. 2aw4w.

Allen & Grant,

HAVE MADE A TEMPORARY

REMOVAL

TO THE WARE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY Messrs, FOSTER & DOANE

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1818.——t

A Quantity

OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY

BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

1000 Pieces Yellow Nankeens

Just Received, and for sale, by

G. T. BEVER & Co.

Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818.

Pittsburgh Prices Current

Corrected weekly for the Gazette.

ARTICLES		*From*	D.	C.	to D.	C.
ALE,		doz.	3			
Ashes pot,		lb.		6¼		
—— pearl,				8		
Anchors,				25		
Bacon, Kentucky,				12½		13
—— country,				12½		
Bottles,		groce	18			
Bread, crackers,		cwt.	7			
—— pilot,			5			6
Butter,		lb.		12½		18
Candles, mould, tallow,				25		
—— dipt,				20		
Castings assorted,		ton	120			125
Cheese,		lb.		12½		
Coffee,				37½		40
Cotton,				35		
Cordage,				12½		
Cider,		bbl.	2	50		
Cloth, Steub. sup.		yard	8			11
—— do. com.			5	50		
—— Pitts. sup.			7	50		
—— do. com.			4	50		
—— country,						
Clover seed		bush.	10			
Feathers,		lb.		62½		
Flax, clean,				12½		13
—— seed,		bush.		62½		
Flour, wheat, sup.		bbl.	6			
—— com.			5			
—— rye,		cwt.				
—— corn meal,			1	50		1 75
Fur, Beaver,		lb.	3			4
Glass, Pitt. man. 100 sq. feet.	8 by 10	box	12			
	10 by 12		13			
	12 by 14		14			
Grain, wheat,		bush	1			
—— rye				50		
—— barley,				75		
—— corn,				50		62
—— oats,				33		37
Glue,		lb.		25		
Gunpowder,				45		
Iron, Juniata,		ton	200			210
—— Monongahela,			180			
—— hoop, large,			235			240
—— do. small,			250			
—— sheet, Amer.		lb.		20		
—— do. foreign,				22		
Lead, pig,				7		
—— bar,				9		
—— red,						
—— white, dry				19		
—— ground in oil,		cwt.	22			
Lumber, boards, pine,		100f.		75	1	75
—— do. oak,			1		2	50
Leather, soal, Spanish,				38		
—— do. country,		lb.		31		
—— upper,		side	3		3	50
Nails, all sizes, cut,		lb.		15		
—— wrought,				22		
—— spikes						
Oil linseed,		gal.		87½		
—— fish		bbl.	40			
Pork,			20			
Porter, bottled,		doz.	3			
—— barrell,			9			
Plaster of Paris,		ton				
Pipes,		groce	5			
Paper, writing, No. 1,		ream	4	50		
—— do. 2,			4			
—— do. 3,			3	50		
—— printing demy,			3			
—— do. medium.			3	50		
—— do. royal,			4			
—— do. sup. royal,			4	50		
Peach, Brandy.		gal.		75		
Salt, Connemaugh,		bbl.	8			
—— Lake,			8	50		
—— Kenhawa,			7			
Segars, Spanish,		box	10			
—— American,		1000	2	50		
Shot, all sizes,		lb.		11		
Skin, Deer,				16		
—— muskrat,		skin		22		
—— racoon,				40		
Steel, Crowley,		fag.	30			35
—— American,			23			25
—— German,		lb.		25		
—— blistered,		cwt.	17			
Soap, white,		lb.		15		
—— rosin,				15		
Sugar, N. Orleans.				18		20
—— country,				16		
—— loaf,				34		
—— lump,				32		
Spanish brown, dry,		cwt.	5			
Salt Petre, crude,				20		25
—— refined,				33		37
Shingles, pine, joint,		1000				
—— oak, lap,						
Staves, hogshead,						
—— barrel,						
Tallow,				12½		13
Tobacco, Kentucky,				15		18
—— Pittsburgh				33		37
—— leaf,				7		8
Tin, in boxes,		box	25			27
—— block,		lb.		30		
Wool Merino, clean,				40		50
—— fleece,						
—— half breed,						
—— quarter,						
—— common, clean,				30		
—— fleece,						
Wax, bees,				25		
Whiskey, rye,		gal.		45		

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,		lb.	8			10
Pork,			8			10
Veal,			8			10
Mutton,			8			10
Turkeys,		piece	75		1	12½
Ducks		pair	50			75
Chickens,			37½			50
Butter,		lb.	18½			25
Eggs,		doz.	12½			18
Fish,		lb.	12½			18

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the public may rest assured that I will do my part of the duties required in that office.

JOHN FRAZER.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of said Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penetentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE

16
14½

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, Sept. 18.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

CHARLES SHALER, Esq. Recorder of the city of Pittsburgh, in the room of Charles Wilkins, Esq. deceased.

The lovers of wonder may breathe again; there are now strong grounds for believing that the "*nascitur ridiculus mus*," will not be applicable to the favourite story of the Sea Serpent. By the bye, we had become seriously alarmed for fear the Magician Rich, with his wand in the shape of a harpoon, had destroyed the pleasing delusion, and with all the cruelty of the dullest reality, was about reducing the glorious Leviathan to a miserable Albicore, of some eight or ten feet. We are delighted to find it a mere *Yankee trick* of the Captain's, who was resolved not to have his chase for nothing; he knew that he would nearly have as many *folks* to see the thing which had been mistaken for the Serpent, as if he had hooked the real monster. It was a bold attempt, but as the Captain is a *whaler*, it may pass well enough. For our part, we never entertained the least doubt of a monstrous Sea Serpent having appeared frequently on our coast, during the last year. There is nothing more astonishing in the existence of an animal of this kind, than in that of a common fly. The same hand that formed the latter, could create the former. Its uncommon size is the only thing that can excite our wonder, but we have on record numerous instances of animals of equal size, even of the serpent kind. The great Snake killed by Regulus, in Africa, and whose skin was preserved for a long time in Rome, cannot be viewed as apochryphal; the Boa Constrictor of fifty feet is very common, and the skeleton dug up in Georgia, and described in our late geological works, is universally referred to the genus of sea serpents.

One cause of incredulity is the unfrequency of their appearance. This is not a good reason; let any person, not a naturalist, go into our woods, and under old logs he will see thousands of living creatures, before unknown to him. There is more to excite astonishment in the history of the Polypus, than in a sea snake a mile long. There is no end to the variety of created beings, any more than there is a limit to the power of the Creator.—Leuenhoek informs us, he has discovered, by his glasses insects a thousand times smaller than the finest grain of sand; and as some philosophers assert that there are fixed stars whose light, on account of their vast distance, has not yet reached us, so we believe there are numerous animals in the ocean and elsewhere on our globe, which man never has, and probably never will see.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MAILS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

Having frequently heard that the general government never intended to reap a benefit in the way of revenue from the Post Office establishment, unless in cases of extraordinary emergency, induces me to make this communication for your paper, in the hope, that it may meet the eye of some person sufficiently elevated to cause an enquiry into the many abuses which apparently exist in the western section of the country. Before I proceed further, I willingly contribute my praise to our worthy and obliging Post Master, Mr. Johnston; his unremitting and zealous exertions to do justice to government, and give satisfaction to the public, will I believe, be acknowledged by all persons in this place, who have any business with the Post Office. The abuse I speak of, is negligence principally, and in some cases dishonesty. To enumerate all the particular circumstances which have come under the writer's knowledge, would take up more time than could well be spared, and occupy more room in your valuable paper than could with justice be required, but it is hoped your indulgence will permit a few statements to be made.

1st. The mail bags are deposited after leaving this place for the eastward, at Greensburgh, in a tavern, where they remain one night, the eastern and western mail together. It has happened several times, that the western mail has been returned here and the eastern mail sent back as far as Chambersburgh. Owing to the want of attention of the Post Master, and the carelessness of the bar keeper, landlord and stage driver.

2d. Letters from different parts of Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois Territory have frequently been lost, and letters from those places have frequently arrived in Pittsburgh on the same day though the dates and post marks have been 10 and even 15 days different, and I am informed, that the same complaints are made below, as respects letters from Pittsburgh.

3d. The want of confidence in the regulation of the mail to the west and south, are such, that few persons are willing to trust their remittances by that channel, but prefer waiting months for a private conveyance.

4th. From the best information I have been able to collect, it appears, that in most of the western Post Offices, the citizens of the towns have free communication with the interior of the Post Offices. They enter, take the newspapers, open and read them, sometimes they replace them; at other times they forget, and not unfrequently, take them away, particularly if they contain any news of interest or importance. To remedy these evils I would suggest the propriety of the following regulations.

1st. Let the Post Master General be required to send one or more capable persons, (authorised to correct abuses) to visit every Post Office west of the mountains.

2d. Let the agents be instructed, to examine into the details of the business of each office, and report to the Post Master General all irregularities which may come under their observation, together with their opinion of the capacities, characters and abilities of of the several post masters, mail carriers, contractors, &c. &c.

3d. Let express orders be given to the agents, to order the several Post Masters to exclude all persons whatsoever from the interior of the Post Office, except those immediately belonging thereto.

4th. Let orders be given that the mail never be left in a tavern, or in any other place than a Post Office.

5th. A greater care and observation on the part of the respective Post Masters to the condition of the *mail bags, locks, &c.* and when any rent, hole or other damage is discovered, to have it immediately repaired.

6th. The locks should be more complicated, to prevent the possibility of being opened by false keys.

The writer of this article was some time since travelling in the mail stage, and observed a large hole in the mail bag; about a week after, having occasion to pass in the same stage, he observed the hole had increased in size, & a package actually dropped out of the mail, into the bottom of the stage.

It is hoped these remarks will rouse the attention of some of your correspondents, who are more able to bring this matter before the public than.

ST. LEON.

From the New-York Spectator, Sept. 8.

The Sea Serpent.—The Boston papers received yesterday, are filled with speculations upon the subject of the supposed capture of the Sea Snake which has excited so much wonder and attention since the early part of last year. In addition to the accounts in the newspapers, we have private letters from our Boston Correspondents, all of which concur in the statement, that the *Boston folks* have been *hoaxed* in style; and had the hoax been confined to Boston, it perhaps would have been of little consequence—but we think it cruel that the honest people of this city should have been raised upon the pinnacle of expectation and curiosity, on Sunday, barely for the wicked purpose of lowering them down on Monday. However, "*misery loves company*," is an old adage, and perhaps the Bostonians will put this in as a plea of their justification. Captain Rich evidently chased something which he took for his SNAKE-SHIP; but, on taking him, it proved to be a very "*odd fish*"—and we presume he thought the idea of making the people believe it actually the Snake, would be a very innocent way of remunerating him for the expense and trouble of the chase. —The fish caught is of the Mackeral species, and is the Thurry, or Horse Mackeral. This fish scrape, however does not militate at all against the existence of some remarkable monster in our waters, of the Serpent species. On the contrary the repeated position and respectable testimony which has been adduced upon this point, places the fact of his existence beyond the possibility of doubt.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 2.

More Sea Monsters.—Captain Pinkham, of the sloop Wililam, who arrived here on Monday, from Nantucket, states, that on Saturday last, in lat. 30, long. 73, 30, he passed through a large school of Spermaceti Whales.—They were all quietly basking themselves at the surface of the water, and afforded as fine an opportunity as he could have desired of taking his choice of them; but as he was not provided with a suitable boat, he deemed it unsafe to disturb their repose. We may form some idea of the feelings which Captain P. viewed these greasy tenents of the deep, when it is understood that he is an old and experienced whaler, and that his eye hit upon one that he was quite sure would have made *eighty barrels of oil*; while every one of them almost seemed to say, 'Come catch me,' and he without the means of availing himself of his proffered good luck! Could any thing more provoking be imagined?

UNUSUAL PHŒNOMENON.

CARLESTON, August 29.—Three or four *water spouts* were observed yesterday forenoon, in this Harbour, by a great number of our Citizens. The largest one first formed near Fort Johnson, and was driven before the wind into the mouth of Ashly River, when it broke and disappeared.—The others were smaller—one commenced near Castle Pinckney, and crossed over immediately for the city, but subsided as it reached the wharves. Appearances throughout the day indicated a gale, and the wind changed repeatedly to every point of the compass.

A new method of shoeing horses has recently been introduced into England. It consists of two pieces joined by a hinge, defended by a rivet, and, by adapting itself to the expansion of the foot, is intended to prevent contraction.

Progress of Intercourse.—It will hardly be credited as fact, though true, that at no more remote a period than 1783, there was but one mail route in the whole United States, which extended no further than from Portsmouth to Philadelphia and Baltimore; that the mail was carried in a portmanteau by a man on horseback, (Messrs. Hyde and Adams being the contractors and the carriers;) that it passed from Boston to Hartford only once a week, and this was then it most rapid progress; and that now there are three thousand two hundred and fifty post-office establishments; more than four hundred and sixty mail contractors, and the mails are carried a greater distance every week than the circumference of the globe. Mr. L. Pease, of Shrewsbury, who is now alive, was the first who contracted in 1783, to carry the mail in stages, in New-England; and, with the exception of the contract made the year before to carry that between New-York and Philadelphia, in the United States. To the assiduity, enterprise, and perseverance of this gentleman, is the country indebted, for the great part of the accommodation now so justly appreciated.

From the Boston Patriot Sept. 5.

We have collected the following information respecting the vessel stranded at Scituate:—Two Buenos Ayres privateers having agreed to cruise off Cadiz to capture Spanish vessels, fell in with Spanish schooner Nostra Signora de las Coster, on the 4th of May close in with Cadiz, which they captured and ordered for Buenos Ayres. Nothing remarkable took place until the 4th of July, when being as far south as lat. 4, 00, a part of the prize crew, consisting of Americans and Englishmen, agreed to proceed to the United States, and the better to enable them to accomplish their design, they came to the resolution of throwing the prizemaster and mate into the sea; the first attack was on the mate; having succeeded in this, they next attacked the prize master, and after a short resistance, they threw him over; he, however, caught hold of a rope, and in this situation implored, but in vain, for mercy, as they stabbed him several times, and finally lost the rope, and he went astern and he was seen no more. The cries of the mate were also loud and importunate. They afterwards proceeded for the United States, and when they made the land off Scituate, they supposed themselves in Delaware bay. The vessel is loaded with coffee, hides and cotton, as also cocoa in bulk in her lower hold. On her being taken possession of, and by their actions, many suspicious circumstances arising, one of the crew agreed to turn state's evidence, and the aforegoing facts appeared in the examination before the magistrates. They are all committed to the jail in Plymouth for trial.

Owing to the great draught of water which the vessel drew, and being a sharp vessel, she, on taking the ground, bilged, and her lower hold filled with water.—She was yesterday taken into custody by the marshal, and every effort is making by the people of Scituate to save the property with as little damage as possible, though the hull of the vessel will probably be lost.

From the Western Courier, of Sept. 5.

Death of Col. Daniel Boon.

As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month Col. Boon rode to a deer lick, seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while setting thus concealed with his old trusty rifle in his hand, pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel through the sights—in this position, without struggle or motion, and of course without pain he breathed out his last so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends although stiff and cold he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand just in the act of firing. It is not altogether certain, if a buck had came into the range of his gun which had been the death of thousands, but it might have intuitively obeyed its old employer's mind and discharged itself. This hypothesis being novel, we leave the solution to the curious.

THE NAVAL DEPOT.

The Petersburgh Intelligencer of Friday, states, that it is generally understood, by those who have the best opportunity of being acquainted with the views of the Executive, that a scite on York River will certainly be chosen for a navy yard; that Gen. Bernard is reported to have given it as his decided opinion that York River had greater advantages for such a purpose than any he had seen.—In this event (says the Intelligencer) the U. Statee contemplate having a canal passing through the town of Williamsburgh, from the College to Capital landing, connecting James and York Rivers by the medium of Archer's Hope and Queen's Creek. A major of the U. S. Engineers was surveying these creeks ten days ago for this purpose.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Mr. IRWIN M'DOWELL to Miss SARAH M'KEE, both of this city.

DIED yesterday morning, Brevet Major JOHN PENTLAND, late of the 22d Regt. U. S. Infantry. Major Pentland entered the service at the commencement of the late war with the rank of Captain, and during its continuance reaped a full share of its dangers and vicissitudes. He was at the taking of York & Fort George, and served in the memorable expedition down the St. Lawrence. In the arduous campaign of 1814, he was one of the gallant band who formed the brigade of Gen. Scott, and at the battle of Bridgewater he led the advanced guard. On that glorious, though fatal night, he received two balls, by which his right leg and arm were broken, and when our army retired, being left on the field, was taken by the enemy. After the amputation of his leg, and after having encountered a variety of suffering with a fortitude which extracted applause even from his enemies, Captain Pentland returned home on parole, and shortly after was rewarded for his gallantry with the brevet rank of Major. His amputated limb never healed, and finally caused his death.

Among his brother officers Major Pentland bore the character of a firm, enthusiastic and correct officer, and his fellow citizens will remember him as an honest and gentlemanly man.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Johnston & Holmes*, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. All persons having demands, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to JAMES C. JOHNSTON, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

JAMES C. JOHNSTON,
NATH'L. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, September 17th 1818.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. an Apprentice to the Plastering business, named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, aged 17½ years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout made, fair complexion, read hair, inclining to curl, and a good countenance; had on when he went away a blue coat, velvet pantaloons, light jacket, fur hat, and a pair fine shoes, he took with him some cloaths not known.

Any person taking up said Apprentice and securing him so that his master may get him, shall receive the above reward, and if brought back to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, all reasonable expences.

DAVID PRIDE.

September 15, 1818.

*** The Western Spy, Cincinnati, will publish the above 3 times, and send the account to the subscriber.

Dr. J. Whitman,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is necessarily detained a few days in this place, from pursuing his journey to the westward; that while in Baltimore (but eight days since) he received of Dr. Smith, U. States Agent for Vaccination, a supply of fresh Vaccine Matter, likewise an instrument for its insertion, invented by Dr Clendinen, of Baltimore, for which he has a patent granted him; this instrument is used and recommended by Dr. Smith, the operation is imperceptible, it is only to place the instrument to the part, and by the action of a spring, three concealed points charged with virus penetrate the scarf skin and deposit the matter without giving the least pain, a great improvement when compared with the former painful and tedious method of making an incision, and afterwards of applying the virus. As infancy or childhood is the best time for vaccination, parents will find the present an excellent opportunity to secure the lives of their children from that dreadful and depopulating disease the small pox, as no one doubts its being a certain preventive. He likewise informs the public he will perform any surgical operation for the cataract, &c.—He will extract, clean, and stop the further progress of decay in teeth, by plugging and filing. He may be found nearly opposite the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Third Street.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Rendevous at Pittsburgh on the night of the 12th inst. the following described enlisted Soldiers belonging to the 5th Regt. U. S. Infantry:

William Meeks,

born in Washington county, Va. about 23 year of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, blue eyes, light complexion, dark hair, by occupation a labourer; at the time he deserted he was dressed in citizens' clothes.

Richard Ivers,

born in Larragen county, state of Maryland, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, black hair, & light complexion; at the time he deserted he was in full dress uniform.

The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid for the apprehension of the above deserters, and delivering them at the Rendezvous Pittsburgh, or to the commander of any post or garrison in the U. S. or Thirty dollars for either.

H. WILKINS, *Lt.*
Comd' Rendezvous.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

HENRY DOANE,

ON THE BANK,

Between Market and Ferry streets, has just received from Baltimore the following articles, viz.

Groceries, &c.

Young Hyson Tea, latest importations, in small boxes; Barrels of Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Boxes bloom Raisins, Barrels Herring, Rosin, ground Redwood, Glue, Kegs pickled Salmon, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, ground Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Liquors.

Fourth Proof Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica rum, in barrels—Quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,

Ironmongery, etc.

Anvils, Vices, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Log Chains, Cross-cut Saws, English mill—Handsaws, Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Dell metal Teakettles, Straw-knives, Hammers, Copper Tea-kettles—Twine—Whiting, &c.

Wrapping Paper at $1,50 per ream—India entry matts, Window Glass, Hollow Glass Ware, Gun-Powder, Soap, Hats—China, &c.

ALSO

English Crowley and Blister Steel—American Ditto—Castings—Juniata iron—Lead—Cut and Wrought Nails—Kentucky Tobacco;

Together with a general assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

N. B. A House to Let in Third street.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing Election. Should I be elected, the public may rest assured that I will use my best endeavours to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

SAML. JONES,
late Register & Recorder.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18th 1818.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. The tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a further description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

To Emigrants.

WANTED several FARMERS of industrious and sober habits, to go and settle upon land in the state of Indiana, upon an improving Lease, for a term of years. The land has been selected by a competent person, is of a good quality, in an improving part of the country, and lays about sixty miles from Cincinnati. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, in Wood street, near the corner of Second street.

R. J. BUNN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18th 1818.—1aw10t.

N. B Provisions, Matresses,

Blankets &c. furnished for Travellers.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, surviving assignees of William Steele and Ephraim Pentland, Esqrs. give notice to all persons who, on the 11th day of August, 1817, were indebted to the firm of Pentland, Higins & Steele, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

DAVID PRIDE,
WILLIAM GORMLY, } *Assignees.*

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1818.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an Apprentice to the Taylering business named BARNEY HINES, about 18 years of age; had on when he went away a black coat, and velvet pantaloons; walks with a crutch.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending said Apprentice, but no charges.

HENRY THOMPSON.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

BUFFALO ROBES.

Just received by the subscribers,

70 *Bales Buffalo Robes,*

which they will sell on liberal terms, wholesale and retail.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818. tf

POETRY.

TO A GOOSE.

By Southy.

If thou didst feed on western plains of yore,
Or waddle wide with flat and flabby feet
Over some Cambrian mountain's plashy moor,
Or find in farmer's yard a safe retreat
From gipsy thieves, and foxes sly and fleet!
If thy grey quills by lawyers guided, trace
Deeds big with ruin to some wretched race.

Or love-sick poet's sonnet, sad and sweet,
Wailing the rigour of some lady fair;
Or the drudge of housemaid's daily toil,
Cobwebs and dust thy pinions white besoil,
Departed Goose! I neither know nor care.
But this I know, that thou wert very fine,
Season'd with sage, and onions, and port-wine.

FROM THE OLIO OF A DESULTORY READER

The singularly elastic gum, called caoutchouc or Indian rubber, is produced from a tree growing in this country, and is here used for vessels of various kinds, and for torches. Nothing was known of its production except that it was obtained from a tree: till the French academicans went to South America, in 1734, to measure a degree of the meridian. It abounds in Brasil, on the banks of the Maragnon, and in Cayenne. It is now known that there are two trees in South America from which caoutchouch may be obtained; and that several other trees in the East Indies, Europe, and north America, yield a similar substance. When any of these plants are punctured, there exudes from it a milky juice, which, when exposed to the air, gradually lets fall a concrete substance, which is caoutchouc. Its properties lead to the belief that it would be very useful in the arts, and accordingly tubes, bougies, syringes, and other useful instruments, have been formed of it, being soft and pliable, yet possessing considerable strength. The purpose to which it is most commonly applied, is to erase the marks of black lead pencils on paper.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Second door from Towne's Lottery and Exchange Office in Third Street, and near the Pittsburgh Hotel.

RANDOLPH BARNES.

IS now opening a general assortment of LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on very liberal terms.

Family Bibles, a great variety, in elegant and plain bindings.

Octavo and School do. Pocket do. Prayer Books, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, Watts do. Methodist Hymns, and an extensive assortment of

School Books.

Webster's Spelling Book, United States do. Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Introduction to do. Morse's Geography, Adam's do. with an Atlas, Willet's do. with an Atlas, Dwight's do. Columbian Orator, American do. Daboll's Arithmetick, Pike's do. Walsh's do, Scott's Lessons, Monitor, American Preceptor, Catechetical compend of general history, *a new book*, Webster's, Walker's, Entick's and Perry's dictionaries, testaments, primers, school certificates, pictures, toy books, &c.

Merchants account books, made in the best manner and of paper of superior quality.

Stationary.

Writing and Letter papers, Slates and Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Black-Lead Pencils, India Rubber, Letter Seals, cases of drawing Instruments, Gunters scales, Dividers &c.

The Merchants of the western country will be supplied with any of the above on very advantageous terms.

Subscriptions received for the following periodical publications.

The American Scientific Journal, to be conducted by professor Silliman of Yale college.

The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the royal institution of Great Britain.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review, published monthly.

Pittsburgh, August 18th 1818.—eow4t.

Very Late Publications,

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. Patterson and Lambdin.

BESTED on the resources of the United States of America,

Memoirs of the rev. Andrew Fuller,

Hazlett's Lectures on the English Poets,

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in Africa, in 1816—by Capt. Tuckey, R. N. with a map,

Views of England, during a residence of ten years, six of them a prisoner of war.—By Major General Pillet,

Lalla Rookh—by More—a new edition with plates,

Brownie of Rodsbeck and other Tales—by James Hogg, author of Queen's Wake, &c.

Conversations on the Bible—by a lady,

Manners—a Novel in 2 volumes.

Marriage—a Novel in 2 volumes.

Rob Roy Macgregor—a musical Drama, as performed at Covent Garden,

Schlegle's History of Literature 2 volumes

First part of Dr. Johnston's Dictionary—quarto and octavo,

Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, with notes by Dr. Mitchell,

Lord Bacon's Essays a new edition,

The Batchelor and the Married Man or the equilibrium of comfort—a novel in 2 vols.

R. P. & L. have added many valuable works to their stock of History, Biography, Divinity, Classics and Medicine, and have just received a small collection of LAW.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.

15 Barrels TAR

FOR SALE—ENQUIRE OF

I. DOANE,

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1818.

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interroven*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factery.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRADLEY and BUTLER, tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands are requested to present their accounts to *Geo. W. Bradly* for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to him who is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEO. W. BRADLEY.
JOHN BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1818.

The tailoring business will be carried on as heretofore by *George W. Bradley* at the shop in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he will thankfully receive any command in his line.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected: In pursuance of which I, LAZARUS STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, viz:—

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street from the Monongahela River to where the said Street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the Court-House in the said City.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the City line, together with the Electors of that part of Pitt Township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up the said River to the mouth of the Two Mile Run, thence up the said Run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four mile run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt Township, are to meet at the school-house in the village of Wilkinsburgh, in said township (being the place appointed by the act of assembly of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Plumb township, are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, are to meet at the house William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township, are to meet at the house of William Walker in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's on Street's run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said run to the place of Beginning (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of James Patterson, locksmith, Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, are to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, are to meet at the house of William Hooper, Sen. in said township, (being the place appointed by the act of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Ohio township, are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: Beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person, in conjunction with Butler county, as a member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for members of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for CORONER, of Allegheny county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed, the 17th day of March 1800 it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen, are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday next fater the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this twenty fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and forty-third year of the independence of the United States.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

J. WHITING, *Agent*, AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease to infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Commissioners Office,

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 5, 1818.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday the 23d inst. for the erection of a BRIDGE over Pine creek, at the place where the public road crosses said creek, near Buffington's mill-dam.—All materials to be furnished by the contractor.

A plan will be exhibited at the office.

By order of the Commissioners,

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clk.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818. 1att

Notice.

IF a certain SAMUEL PURDY, who about a year ago, arrived at Quebec, is in this country, he is hereby informed that his parents reside within 8 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Washington road, who would wish to hear from him as soon as possible.

N. B. Printers will do an act of benevolence by inserting the above a few times.

Look Sharp before you buy

WHEREAS the subscriber, in 1817, purchased of Luther Gale the exclusive right of disposing of his and C. Toby's and J. Old's patent Bark mills, in the state of Pennsylvania. This is to forbid all persons purchasing either of the said patent bark mills of any person or persons, under any pretence whatsoever, unless legally authorised by me.

J. WEBSTER.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.——3

N.B. All violation of the above right will be proceeded against according to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Bath House,

NEXT door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, is now in complete operation.—Price of Bathing 25 cents.

July 3:

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WARRHOUSE,

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins,
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds,
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits,
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans*

Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situate in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks & springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek, lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 4 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 3 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 8 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river or creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water on which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor of Hamilton Hall, Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at mill and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENTIRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Cobb and Oobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton, who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine.—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agents of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the upper or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it.

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1aw3cG.S.